

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE EPIGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

1. A New Eretrian Treaty, *I.G.*, I², 17, 446/5 B.C. The small fragment now published as *I.G.*, I², 17 has been assigned by its various editors to as many different periods; and, regarded from a purely epigraphical point of view, it bears certain similarities to early fourth century hands. The forms of the letters are not unlike those found in some inscriptions of the 60's of the fourth century, and the *stoichedon* order of lettering was not observed. The difficulty in interpretation and dating is further increased by the fact that the decree was inscribed in the Ionic alphabet. For these reasons Foucart preferred to assign the document to the early fourth century, and suggested as explanation of the text that the name Antissa be restored in certain lines, thus making it a part of the agreement effected by Thrasybulus in Lesbos (390 B.C.).¹ Kirchhoff, the new editor of the Supplement to the *Inscriptiones Graecae*, felt that the year in which Alcibiades was operating in Hellespontine waters was more suitable to the general requirements of the inscription; and, therefore, considered it a part of the pact made between the Athenians and the Selymbrians in 409/8 B.C.² It was then pointed out by Wilhelm that the fragment rightfully belonged to the middle of the fifth century, and that certain phrases used in it (and also in a very similar document, *I.G.*, I², 39) are no longer found in the fourth century.³

A close examination of these two texts together discloses at once their relationship with one another, and it becomes clear that the formulae are rigid in their order as well as their phraseology. In *I.G.*, I², 39 the name of the state contracting the alliance with Athens is required before the participle *πειθομένοις* (line 15), before the phrase *μετὰ*

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¹ Foucart, *Rev. Arch.*, 33 (1877), 2nd Ser., p. 261. His suggestion was based on the assumption that this fragment could be identified with the *δμολογία* effected by Thrasybulus; but that was only a general's agreement which would require the ratification of the Council and the Demos; whereas this decree is part of a formal alliance. Moreover, the letters *ἐνσιν* in line 2 exclude the restoration Antissa.

² *I.G.*, I, Suppl., p. 11; see also Xen., *Hellenica*, I, 3, 10; *I.G.*, I², 116.

³ A. Wilhelm, *Gött. Gel. Anz.*, 1903, p. 780.

τῶν ὀρχωτῶν (line 17), and again before the infinitive δύσσαι (line 21). Turning to *I.G.*, I², 17, one finds the letters *ευσιν* (see Fig. 1) in line 2 of the following text, the letters *ας* in line 4, and *ος* in line 7. Occurring as they do before the regularly used phrases mentioned above, they can only be parts of the name of some city. Furthermore, the letters *ευσιν* can belong only to such names as end in *εσ* like *Ἐρετριῆς*, *Χαλκιδῆς*, and *Στυρῆς*; that is, the choice is limited at once to a certain class of names. Again, the nominative of the name must end in *α*, for the fracture of the left edge of the fragment

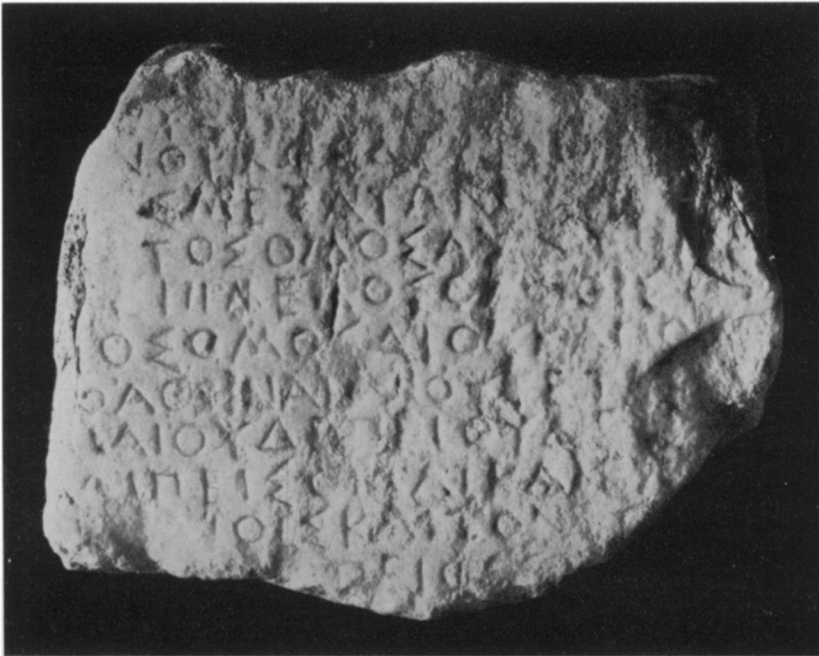


Fig. 1

near line 4 clearly follows the right *hasta* of a letter like *Α*, *Λ*, or *Δ*; and enough space is preserved to show that any letter which spread at the top or side must have left some trace of its existence, had it ever been there. These considerations exclude, for example, the letter *Ο*, and therefore the genitive of the name *Χαλκίς* as a possibility of restoration in line 4. To sum up, the name must belong to the *α*-declension and its ethnic to the *εσ*-declension.

The following provision (lines 57–63) in the decree concerning Chalcis is quite significant taken in connection with *I.G.*, I², 17. It reads: τὸ δὲ φρέψισμα τόδε καὶ τὸν | λόγον ἀναγράφαι Ἀθῆναι μὲν τὸν γρα|μμ[α]τέα τῆς βολῆς ἐστέλει λιθίνει καὶ καταθεῖναι ἐς πόλιν τέλει τοῖς Χαλκιδέ|ον, ἐν δὲ Χαλκίδι ἐν τῷ hierῶι τῷ Διὸς τῷ | Ὀλυμπίῳ he βολὴ Χαλκιδέον ἀναγράφασα|α καταθέτο.

The provision in itself is not unusual except for one phrase *τέλεσι τοῖς Χαλκιδέον*: the stelae bearing the decrees were to be erected at the expense of the Chalcidians. The natural and apparently regular procedure followed in the recording of Attic decrees was to entrust the task of engraving the decree to an Athenian lapidary, while the foreign copy, if any, was done by a native workman. *I.G.*, I², 39, for example, is the Athenian copy of the treaty with Chalcis; it is inscribed in the well-developed hand of the middle fifth century. The Chalcidian copy, which was to be set up in the shrine of Olympian Zeus, was in all probability done by a Chalcidian. Such a procedure, however, could not have been followed in the case of *I.G.*, I², 17. It was engraved in the Ionic alphabet in a careless hand; yet it was found on the Acropolis, and was a record of an Athenian decree of the mid-fifth century. It cannot be merely a copy of *I.G.*, I², 39, for the physical considerations of the inscription already described above exclude such a possibility.

The explanation of the puzzle lies in *I.G.*, I², 39, lines 42–43:

καθάπερ Ἐρετριεῦσι ἐφσεφίσατο|ο ἡο
δῆμος ἡο Ἀθηναίων

i.e., the decree concerned Eretria, it preceded in time the decree about Chalcis, and in fact served as a model of phraseology for *I.G.*, I², 39. The restoration of the name Eretria in all its forms fits admirably all the epigraphic requirements of the fragment, and no doubt some phrase like *τέλεσι τοῖς Ἐρετριέων* accounts for its being inscribed in the Ionic alphabet.¹ Both the decrees were inscribed by an Eretrian workman.

The text of the fragment with the new restorations and certain corrections is now given:

- 1 [----- ταῦτα δὲ ἐμπεδώσω Ἐρε]
[τρι]εῦσιν [πει]θ[ομένοις τῶι δῆμῳι τῶι Ἀθην]
[αίῳ]ν· ὀρκῶσα[ι] ὃ[ἐ] πρ[ε]σβείαν ἐλθῶσαν ἐξ Ἐρε]
[τρι]ας μετὰ τῶν ὀρκωτῶν Ἀθηναίους καὶ ἀπογο]
5 [άσαι] τὸς δ[ι]μόσαιτας· ὅπ[ω]ς δ' ἐν δ[ι]μόσωσιν ἔσαν]
[τες] ἐπιμελόσθ[ω]ν οἱ σ[τ]ρατηγοί· κατὰ τὰδε]
[αὐτ]ὸς δ[ι]μόσαι· οὐκ ἀποσ[τ]ήσομαι ἀπὸ τῷ δῆμῳ]
[ο τ]ῷ Ἀθηναίων οὔτε τέ[χνη]ι οὔτε μηχανῇ οὐδ]
[ε]μιᾶ οὐδ' ἔπει οὐδὲ [ἐργ]ῳι οὐδὲ τῶι ἀφισταμ]
10 [έν]ωι πείσομαι καὶ ἐξ[ν] ἀφιστιῇ τις κατερῶ]
[Ἀθ]η[να]ίοις καὶ τὸν φό[ρον] ὑποτελῶ τοῖς Ἀθην]
[αίοις δν ἐν] πείθω [Ἀθηναίους κτλ.]

¹ Cf., for example, *I.G.*, I², 16 (Tod, no. 32); here the alphabet is also Ionic because the decree was set up *τέλεσι τοῖς τῶν Φασηλιῶν*. See A. Wilhelm, *Gött. Gel. Anz.*, 1898, 204–5.



Fig. 2 a

2. The Eretrian Judicial Decrees, *I.G.*, I², 42 and 43. *I.G.*, I², 42 consists of three fragments of Pentelic marble, two of which join (fragments a and b). The back of the stela was broken entirely away, and only the inscribed surface and a small section of the right side are now preserved. The new join is illustrated by figures 2a and 2b; the jagged edges of both the fragments fit exactly, and a thin straggling groove lying along the right side of each piece serves to link them together with certainty.

I.G., I², 43 is opisthographic; only the one inscribed face is published in the *Editio Minor*. In my opinion the letter forms and the general measurements place this piece



Fig. 2 b

with *I.G.*, I², 42. The letters on the unpublished fragment are faint and only a few can be read with certainty, but what I have read is given below:

.]O I A[
 .]. . . [
 .]AME[
]MATE[
 .]!M Q

The thickness of *I.G.*, I², 43 is 0.131 m.; and since it belongs with *I.G.*, I², 42, this measurement will hold for that fragment too. The text of *I.G.*, I², 42, observing the new join, is given below:

.....]βε[....]
]σονται[...]
]σθα[...]
Α]θεναι[..
 ..εαν]μεβοε[θ..
]ιχιλι[ο..
]σαιμερ[..
]αφερον[..
 ηεστι]αιαι:ho[..
]ακαιτα[..
]τορα[..
]τοδ[..
]μα[..
]ιδ[..
]μο[..
]χι]ιλι
 [- - - ²⁶ - - -] Αθενε[σιντασδεπερ]αχσεσε

The rest of the text follows that of the *Editio Minor*.

3. Another Eretrian Judicial Decree, *I.G.*, I², 49. The text of this decree as published in the *Editio Minor* does not observe the left margin of the stela. It should read as follows:

. ΕΡΕΤΡ
 . ΕΞΘΟΧΙ . . Α
 . ΕΝΟΞΠΕΡΙΤΟ . . .
 . ΦΙΞΜΕΝΑΟΞΤ . . .
 . . . ΕΞΘΑΙΤΟΝΔ . .
 . . . ΕΙΟΞΕΙΝΑΙ .
 . . . ΔΕΝΕΞΤΟΠΡΥ
 ΕΙ . . .

In *I.G.*, I², 55, lines 7–11, are these provisions:

[προσκαλέ]σθω δ πολέμαρχος [καὶ ἐσαγ]
 [έτω αὐτόν πέ]γτε ἡμερῶν ἀφ' ἧς ἄ[ν αἱ κλήσε]
 [ις ἐξήκωσιν ἦ] ἐυθυνέσθω χιλία[ισιν δρα]
 [χμῆσι τῆς ἡμέρ]ας ἐκάστης ἕως ἄ[ν εἰσαγά]
 [γῆι ἐὰν μὴ τι δημόσιον] κ[ω]λύει

The general sense of this passage is obviously close to that of *I.G.*, I², 49, lines 6 sqq.; and, although *I.G.*, I², 55 is an honorary decree, whereas *I.G.*, I², 49 seems to be an agreement somewhat similar in substance to *I.G.*, I², 40 and 41, the court of the polem-

arch would have jurisdiction in both cases. Hence any phraseology concerning these cases would be similar. In lines 6–8 of *I.G.*, I², 49 I suggest, therefore, the following restoration: *τριάκ]οντ' ἐμερὼν ἀ[φ' ἔς ἂν ἡαί κλ|έσεις ἐχσέκωσιν· ἡο]δὲ πολέμαρχ[ος προσκαλέ|σθο Ἀθέναζε ἐς τὸ δι]καστέριον.*

The Hestiaeian decree, *I.G.*, I², 41, lines 2–3, supplies still another pertinent phrase: [*Ἀθέναζε*] ἐς τὸ δικαστέριον [ἐγ δι]καστερίο τ]ῷ ἐχς 'Εστιαίας ἐσάγει τὰς δ[ίκας].

The full text should read as follows:¹

- 1 [.....²⁰..... δ] δὲ γρα[μματεὺς δ τῷ]
 [ς βολῆς ἀναγραφάτο τ]αῦτα· οἱ δὲ [πολεταὶ ἀπο]
 [μισθοσάντων τὸν στέ]λεν· οἱ δὲ κο[λακρέται δό]
 [ντον τὸ ἀργύριον· πε]ρὶ δὲ ὅ[ν ἐ] δίκ[ε γίγνεται.]
 5 [.....¹⁶.....]τον ... ἐνδο[.....¹⁰.....]
 [.....¹¹.....τριάκ]οντ' ἐμερὼν ἀ[φ' ἔς ἂν ἡαί κλ]
 [έσεις ἐχσέκωσιν· ἡο] δὲ πολέμαρχ[ος προσκαλέ]
 [σθο Ἀθέναζε ἐς τὸ δι]καστέριον ἐ[κ δικαστερί]
 [ο] Ἐρετρ[ιὸν αὐτὸν ε]ἵκοσι ἐμερὼν [εἰ δὲ μέ, εὐθυ]
 10 [ν]έσθο χι[λ]ί[α]ισι δρα[χ]μαῖς· ὅπος ἔ[ν οὖν ἡο βολό]
 [μ]ενος περὶ το[ύτον ἀ]πίει δς τάχισ[τα κατὰ <τὰ> ἐρσ]
 [ε]φισμένα δστ[ις ἂν θ]έλει Ἐρετριῶ[ν ἰέναι, ἐπι]
 [μ]έλεσθαι τόνδ[ε τὸν] κέρυκα δστις [ἂν δοκῇ ἐπ]
 [ιτέδ]ειος εἶναι· [καλ]έσαι δὲ καὶ ἐπ[ὶ χσένα . .]
 15 [.....]θεν ἐς τὸ πρυ[τανεῖ]ο[ν] ἕως ἂν ἔι [Ἀθένεσιν]
 [.....⁹.....]εἰ [.....¹⁰.....] ἀ[ν]αγγ[- -¹⁰- -]

4. An Honorary Decree, *I.G.*, II², 485, 563, and 621; 304/3 B.C. Some years ago Wilhelm reported that the small fragments which are now published as *I.G.*, II², 485 and 563 belonged together.² There is no physical join; but, to judge from their great similarity in style of lettering, from the alignment as well as their identical measurements, the attribution seems quite sound. Still another fragment must be added to these fragments: *I.G.*, II², 621. Only the right side of the piece is preserved; the rest of the fragment is broken away. On all these pieces the letters are of the small shallow, lightly-cut style of the last decade of the fourth century (Figs. 3 a and 3 b). The restoration of line 4 in fragment a is derived from the recent article of Professor B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 545. The phrases of lines 12–13 of fragment b are quite common; the reader may refer to such honorary decrees as *I.G.*, II², 471, lines 15–16; 492, lines 21–23; 498, lines 12–15; 467, lines 20 sqq. For line 17 of fragment b see, for example, *I.G.*, II², 492, lines 16–17.

¹ Fragment c has been assigned recently by Wade-Gery, *B.S.A.*, XXXIII, p. 114 (= *S.E.G.*, III, 8) to *I.G.*, I², 114.

² A. Wilhelm, *Ath. Mitt.*, 39, 1914, p. 279.

FRAG. A

CTOIX. 38

- 1 [ἐ]πὶ Φερεκλέου[ς ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς . . . ⁷ . . . ἰδος]
 [ἐ]νδεκάτης προ[τανείας ἤνι Ἐπιχαρίνος Δημοχάρ]
 [ους] Γαρ[γῆ]τιο[ς ἐγραμμάτευεν· Θαρρηλιῶνος πέ]
 [μυ]τει μετ' εἰκά[δας πέμπτει καὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς προ]
 5 [ντ]ανείας· ἐκ[κ]λ[η]σία κυρία· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφ]
 [ιζ]εν Σωσιγένη[ς ¹⁷ καὶ συμπερ]
 [όεδ]ροι· ἔδοξε[ν τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ . . . ⁶ . . .]

Lacuna of at least five lines

FRAG. B

- 1 [. . . . ¹⁰]Π[-----]
 [. . . . ⁹]Λ . . . Ω[-----]
 [. . . . ⁸]Σ ! . . Δ[-----]
 [. . . ⁵ . .] Χαλκιδ[. . . . ¹¹ τοὺς βασιλέας Ἀντίγ]
 5 [ον]ον καὶ Δημήτρ[ιον ²¹ β]
 [α]σίλε.ς συμμαχ[. ²⁴ π]
 οησαμέν[ω]ν [τ]ῶν [. ²⁶]
 Χαλκιδεῖς ὅπως [. ²⁵]
 ΤΩΝΤΑΙ Β[ο]ιωτο[. ²⁶]
 10 !Α καὶ [. .] κ[. . .] νο[. . . ¹⁰ εὐνους ὡν τῷ δήμῳ]
 [ι] τῷ Ἀθηναίων κ[αὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν Ἀντιγόνῳ]
 καὶ Δημητρίῳ [διετέλει λέγων καὶ πράττων τὰ σ]
 υμφέροντα τῇ[ι πατρίδι αὐτοῦ ¹²]
 μετὰ τοῦ ἄδε[λφοῦ ¹¹ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ]
 15 Ἀθηναίων κα[ὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν Ἀντιγόνῳ καὶ Δ]
 ημητρίῳ Ο[. ²⁷ κα]
 ἰ διὰ ταῦ[τα πάντα πολίτην αὐτὸν ὁ δῆμος ἐπόησε]
 γ[-----]

FRAG. C

- 1 [-----]!ΡΕ
 [-----]ον κα
 [ὲ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῖς βασιλ]εῦσιν Ἀ
 [ντιγόνῳ καὶ Δημητρίῳ ¹³]το ὑπὸ Ι
 5 [-----]τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἔλευ]θερίαν
 [-----] Ἀθ]ηναίων
 [-----]κατὰ] τὸν νό
 [μον -----]ΥΟ οὐχ
 [-----]ΙΦΥΛ

These three pieces are parts of a decree passed apparently in honor of a Chalcidian, who had performed notable services for Athens as well as for his own city and the rest of the Hellenes. The reference in line 9 of fragment b must undoubtedly be connected with the garrison known to have been stationed in Chalcis before it was taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.¹ In order to be able to see the decree in its historical setting,

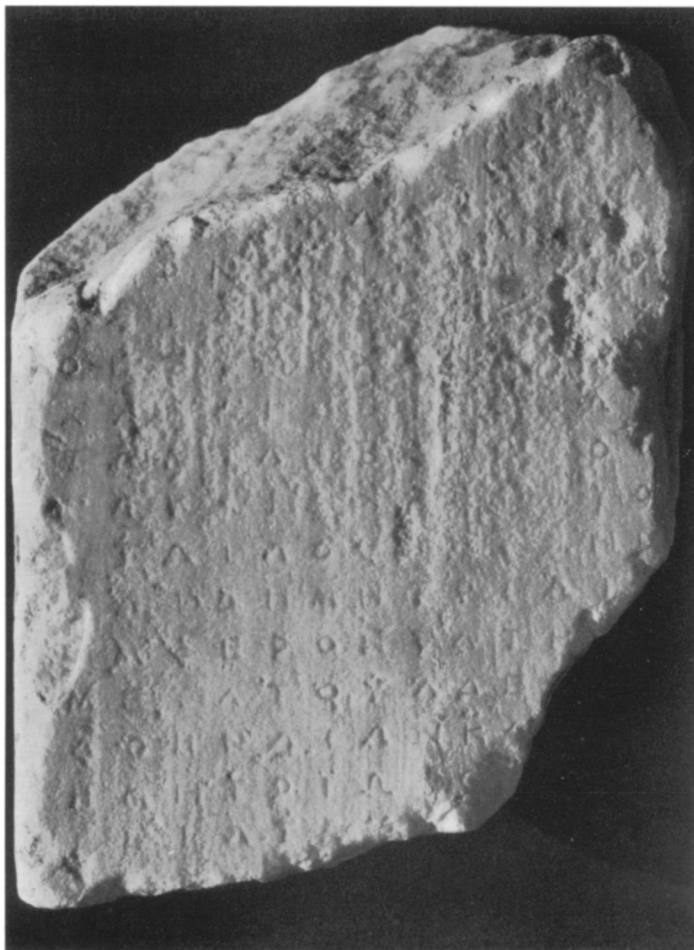


Fig. 3 a

it will, perhaps, be of value to recapitulate briefly the succession of events in which both Chalcis and Athens were so deeply involved. In any struggle for control of central Greece Chalcis occupied a strategic position; and its strong fortifications, rebuilt shortly after the departure of Alexander for Asia, offered an excellent place for a military

¹ Diod., XX, 100, 6.

stronghold.¹ Consequently it passed rapidly from the hands of one conqueror to another. Thebes, too, had long been desirous of gaining control over Euboea, and its name frequently is linked with that of Chalcis in the history of the period. At some time after 357, the year in which Athens temporarily regained her influence in Euboea and contracted a number of alliances, Chalcis became a member of the Boeotian League (*I.G.*, VII, 2724b). From that period down to the wars of the successors of Alexander we know little of the history of Chalcis. At the time of the short-lived peace between Antigonos and Cassander (313 B.C.) Chalcis was separated from Thebes, for it was held

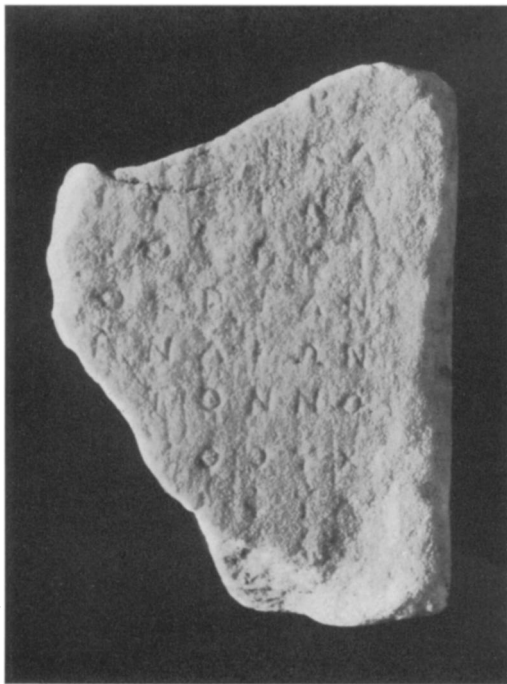


Fig. 3 b

by Cassander, while the Boeotian League and the Aetolians were in alliance with Antigonos.² After the hostilities were renewed, Cassander detached Thebes from the alliance with Antigonos and temporarily disrupted the League. In retaliation Polemaeus, the capable general of Antigonos, swiftly recovered Thebes and captured in addition Eretria, Carystus, and Chalcis. Both the League and Chalcis remained loyal thereafter—as long as Polemaeus was loyal. By 310 he had become convinced of his ability to take and retain any places which he might seize for himself. He then made an alliance with Cassander. Chalcis seems to have remained safely in his grasp until 309 when he sailed to Cos to carry on treasonable negotiations with Ptolemy (Diod., XX, 27, 3). On his departure he left a man whose name we know partially from an Attic decree passed in his honor, as officer-in-charge.³ The assassination of Polemaeus freed him from responsibility, and he turned the city over to the Chalcidians. Boeotia, meanwhile, had

remained loyal to Antigonos as late as 309, for in that year it opposed the passage of Polyperchon, who was acting in concert with Cassander, through Boeotia (Diod., XX, 28, 4).

By a swift coup between the years 309 and 304 Cassander re-occupied Chalcis, recovered control of the Boeotians, and garrisoned Chalcis with Boeotians, for when Demetrius came in 304 “to free the Greeks,” it was necessary to expel the Boeotian

¹ Cf. Strabo, X, 447; see also Diod., XIX, 78, 2; *ἐπὶ καιρὸς γὰρ ἡ πόλις ἐστὶ τοῖς βουλομένοις ἔχειν ὀρηγήριον* (πρὸς τὸ διαπολεμεῖν περὶ τῶν ὅλων).

² Diod., XIX, 77, 6, Cassander had a garrison in Chalcis; see Diod., XIX, 75, 6, for the alliance of the Boeotians and Antigonos.

³ The name is ... otimos, *I.G.*, II², 469; see also *I.G.*, XII, 9, 192 (Dittenb., *Syll.*, 3rd ed., I, no. 323).

guard. He then swiftly came to an agreement with the Chalcidians and forced the Boeotians to become his allies.¹

This decree then belongs to that numerous group of Attic decrees which were passed in the years 307–304 in honor of men who had served Antigonus and Demetrius with distinction in the general war against Cassander.²

5. A Decree Concerning Certain Chalcidians, *I.G.*, II², 258 and 617. Two small fragments published as *I.G.*, II², 258 and 617 join. Fragment a preserves the right side, and across the face of each piece lies a deep erasure (Fig. 4). The restoration has been made on the basis of a *stoichedon* order of fifty-five letters per line, and in some lines is presented only to show my interpretation of the text. In general all the phrases are formulaic and are to be found in that group of decrees relating to alliances.

FRAG. B

- 1 [. . . Χαλκιδέ]ας συμ[μάχους - - - - -]
 [. . . .¹¹] διτι ἄ[νδρες ἀγαθοί εἰσιν περὶ τὸν δῆμον(?) - - -]
 [. . . .⁹]ι [εἰ]ναι τι[- - - - -]
 [. . .⁵ . . .] πρὸς τ[ὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων - - - - -]
 5 [. . . α]ὐτοὶ ἐ[π]αγγέλ[ωσι - - - - -]
 [. . .] αὐτοὺς [ὥ]σπερ φ[ίλους - - - - -]
 [. .]λεῖν εἰς [τ]οὺς πολ[εμίους - - - - -]
 [ἀ]ν δέ τις ἐ[λ]ί[σ]κηται[ι - - - - -]
 [.]ΛΕΙΝΑΙΛΕ[.]ΑΙ ἐὰν [δέ τις - - - - -] Ἀθην[αί]ων
 10 [α]ίους εἰς Γ[Ρ]Η[.]! [.]² αὐτο[ὺς - - - - -] τῶν Χα[λκιδέων]
 [λ]κιδέων ε ΛΥΓ[- - - - -]
 στρατηγο[- - - - -]
 τοὺς δροκούς - - - - - οἱ Χαλκι[δῆς]
 [δ]ῆς διταν [δ]μόσωσιν ἐμμενεῖν ἐν τοῖς δροκοῖς ἀδόλως καὶ τῇ συμμαχίᾳ
 15 [ι] καὶ τῇ φ[ιλίᾳ τῇ γεγενημένῃ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς συμμ[αχούς]
 [α]χούς καὶ [- - - - -]
 [τ]ῶν δημοσ[ίων - - - - -] δμ[α]
 [ν]εῖναι δέ [τοὺς δροκούς Ἀθηναίοις περὶ τῆς συμμαχίας τῆς γεγενημένη]
 [ς] τοὺς Χαλκιδέας, πέμψαι δέ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἐς . . .[?] . . . πρέσβ[εις]
 20 [ε]ἰς τρεῖς, [ἀναγράψαι δέ τὴν συμμαχίαν εἰς στήλας δύο καὶ στήσαι τὰς]
 [σ]τήλας ἐν [μὲν . . .[?] . . . , Ἀθήνησιν δέ ἐν ἀκροπόλει - - - - -]
 [τ]ῶν ἱερῶν [χρημάτων? - - - - -]
 [.] ἐξηγ[- - - - -]
 [. .] γο[- - - - -]

¹ Plut., *Dem.*, 23, 2; Diod., XX, 100, 6; *Marm. Par.*, *I.G.*, XII, 5, 444, CXXV (Jacoby, *F.G.H.*, 2B, 239B, 24).

² Cf. *I.G.*, II², 469, lines 8–10; 467, lines 22–3; the phrase διτι ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἀντίγονος ἀπέστειλεν τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ Δημήτριον ἐλευθερώσαντα τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας in *I.G.*, II², 498, lines 15–18 refers to this year, and is echoed in Diod., XX, 100, 5–6.

In line 10 the *stoichedon* order was disturbed after the erasure was made. The hand of the inscription belongs in the decade 350–340, and resembles so much the hand of *I.G.*, II², 219 as to be perhaps by the same workman.

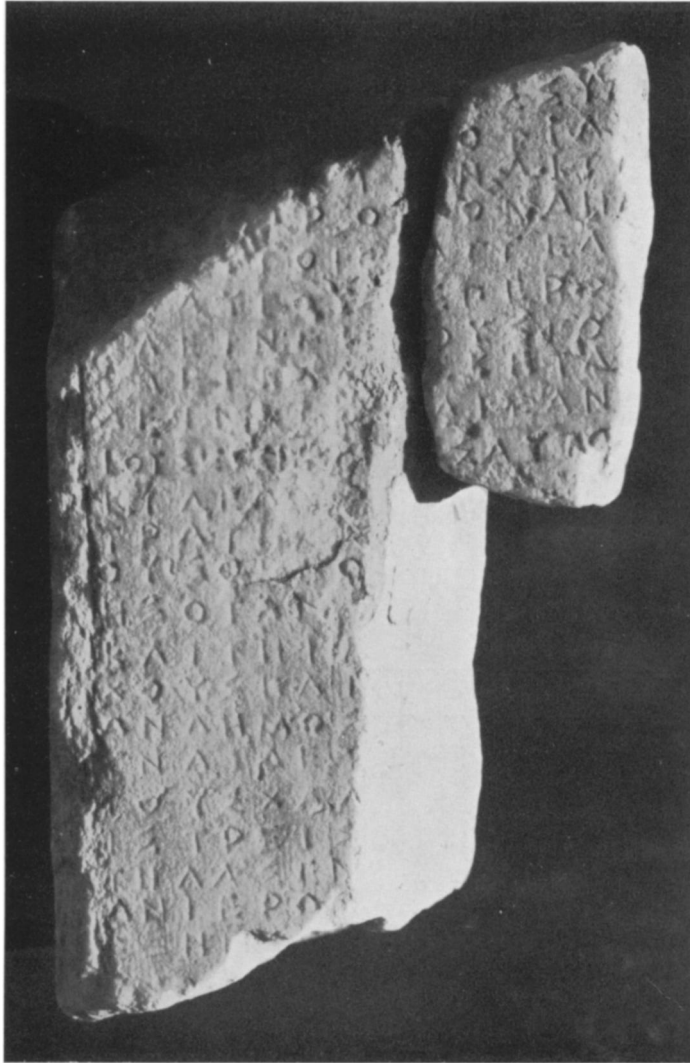


Fig. 4

The previous decade witnessed the struggle of Thebes and Athens for the hegemony in Euboea. When the Thebans were at last worsted, numerous alliances were contracted between the cities of Euboea and Athens.¹ To the year 357/6 belong, for example, *I.G.*, II², 124, 125, and 149. The hands of the stone-cutters of this period are distinguished

¹ Diod., XVI, 7, 2; Aeschin., III, 85 ff.; Dem., VIII, 74; XXII, 14; XVIII, 99.

by the extreme neatness and smallness of the letters. The above inscriptions are fine examples of this style. The same artisan undoubtedly inscribed both 124 and 149, and although slightly florid in its execution, 126 preserves the same characteristics. *I.G.*, II², 258, on the other hand, belongs to a different style: the strokes of the letters hang loosely together. A close parallel is the hand of *I.G.*, II², 219. Consequently, the year 357 would be much too early for this inscription, but in the next decade there are several possibilities: in 349/8 the Olynthians at last succeeded in persuading Athens to form a defensive alliance against Philip; and in the year 343/2 an alliance was made between Athens and Chalcis through the efforts of Callias and Demosthenes. These are the possibilities, but choice is impossible. Both the alliances would have been made in the name of the Chalcidians. The alliance, for example, of the Athenians and the Olynthians in 384/3 has this heading:¹

[Συμμαχία Χαλ]κιδέων τῶ[ν]
[ἐπὶ Θραίκης τοῦ]ς ἐ[σ]περίοις

Without more evidence the question must remain undecided.²

6. The Decree in Honor of the Ambassadors from Acanthus and Dium, *I.G.*, II², 210, 259, and E.M. 6874. The formulaic conclusion which has been restored in *I.G.*, II², 259 belongs to the honorary decree, *I.G.*, II², 210. No join exists between the fragments. Since *I.G.*, II², 259 preserves the right margin, it necessitates certain changes in the disposition of *I.G.*, II², 210. Another fragment which is unpublished and entirely broken away except for part of the left side must be added to these pieces. Two types of lettering are used on *I.G.*, II², 259: the one a firm small hand and the other large and somewhat shallowly cut (Fig. 5).

FRAG. A

1 [.....¹³.....]υς προ[.....¹⁸.....]
[.....¹¹.....τ]δ ψήφισμ[α.....¹⁶.....]
[...⁷... σύμμ]αχοι ΠΡΟΕ[.....¹⁷.....]
[...⁷... Ἀκανθ]ίους καὶ Δι[τῆς.....¹³.....]
5 [.....¹².....]ν καὶ τοῦς [.....¹⁶.....]

¹ *I.G.*, II², 36; usually the northern Χαλκιδεῖς are distinguished from the Euboean branch by a phrase like οἱ ἐπὶ Θραίκης or Χαλκιδεῖς ἀπὸ Θραίκης. Cf. Xen., *Hellenica*, V, 2, 15; *I.G.*, II², 43, col. B, lines 5–6; Diod., XIV, 82, 3 for the year 394/3 (Diodorus gives the wrong date: *I.G.*, II², 16 has the archon Euboulides, 394/3).

² If it is the Euboean Chalcis one might compare for line 21 the following sentence from *I.G.*, II², 44, lines 16–17:

κ[αὶ σ]τ[η]σά[ι] Ἀθ[η]νῶν μὲν ἐν ἀκροπόλ[ε]ι,
ἐ]ν [δὲ Χαλ]κιδ[ε] ἐν τῶι ἐρωῶι τῆς Ἀθηνάιας

and restore: [σ]τήλας ἐν [μὲν Χαλκιδι ἐν τῶι ἐρωῶι τῶι τῆς Ἀθηνάιας τέλεσι τοῖς ταμ]ῶν ἐρωῶν [χρημάτων, Ἀθηνῶν δὲ ἐν ἀκροπόλει κτλ.]

Cf. also *I.G.*, I², 39, lines 60 sqq.



Fig. 5. The fragments of No. 5 placed in their relative positions

[.....¹².....] αὐτοῖς προ[.....¹⁶.....]
 [.....¹³.....]α Ἀθηνα[ι.....¹⁶.....]
 [.....⁹..... Ἀκανθίων καὶ Διέων καὶ παρ' ἐκείν]
 [ων ἑλλων(?) πόλεων] τῶν οὐπω[συμμαχίδων γενομέ]
 10 [νων τῷ δήμῳ τ]ῷ Ἀθηνα[ίων, πρὸς δὲ τὸν δῆμον]
 [τὸν Ἀκανθίων] γ [ε]ῖναι τὴν [συμμαχίαν ἐφ' ὅσοις π]
 [ρὸς πάντας] τοὺς τὴν στήλην καθελόντας τὴν κ]
 [οινὴν προ]δς Φίλιππον. ἐπ[αινέσαι δὲ τοὺς πρὸς]
 [βεις τῶν] Ἀκανθίων καὶ Δ[ιέων καὶ καλέσαι ἐπὶ]
 15 [ξένια ἐς] τὸ πρυτανεῖον [εἰς αὐριον. ἀναγράψα]
 [ι δὲ τόδε τὸ] ψήφισμα [ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ τὸ] γ γρ
 [αμματέα τὸν] κ[ατ]ὰ [πρυτανείαν δέκα ἡμέρ]ων κα
 [ὶ στήσαι ἐν ἀκροπόλει, εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγρα]φὴν (δ)
 [οῦναι τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου ΔΔΔΔ δραχμ]ᾶς ἐκ τ
 20 [ῶν κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλισκομένων τῶι] δήμῳ
 [- - - - -^{ca} 10 - - - - - .]Υ
 [- - - - -^{ca} 10 - - - - - .]ΝΟΞ
 [- - - - -¹⁰ - - - - - .]ΕΟ.
 [- - - - -¹⁰ - - - - - .]Ε . .

FRAG. B

1 αὐτο[ῖς - - - - -]
 ἐνκ[τησιν? - - - - -]
 ἐγγ[όνοις - - - - -]
 .θα[. - - - - -]
 5 .ν[. - - - - -]

The letters *τουστηνησθη* in line 12 are puzzling. The only restoration which seems at all possible is *τοὺς τὴν στήλην*, i.e., the stela on which the alliance between Philip and the Chalcidians was inscribed; but does this sentence refer to the recording of the alliance and the setting up of the stela or to the destruction of it? None of the customary phrases for the inscribing of a stela seem to fit the requirements. The sense of the passage must be something like this: The Acanthians, Dians, and any other cities which so desire are to make an alliance with Athens, and the existing treaty between Philip and those cities is to be null and void. The text is interpreted best if it is dated in 349/8 and regarded as a record of the attempt at *rapprochement* between Athens and the Chalcidians.¹ It belongs in the same period as the treaty between Athens and Olynthus. The decree therefore provides for the contracting of a general alliance, and in effect makes an offer

¹ See G. Glotz and R. Cohen, *Histoire Grecque*, III, p. 282; since Acanthus and Dium seem to have been independent of the Chalcidic League, we may regard the alliance recorded on the *κοινὴ στήλη* as separate from that concluded by Olynthus with Athens.

to all Greek cities to join in this alliance. Because all the alliances of Athens were customarily inscribed on stone and set up on the Acropolis, it became a common idiom to use the word *στήλη* with the verb *καθελεῖν* in the figurative sense "to break a treaty." The oration of Demosthenes "In behalf of the Megalopolitans," 27, offers an excellent example: *λέγουσι τοῖνυν οἱ μάλιστα δοκοῦντες δίκαια λέγειν ὥς δεῖ τὰς στήλας καθελεῖν αὐτοὺς τὰς πρὸς Θηβαίους*; i.e., *τὰς περὶ τῆς συμμαχίας*. The full phrase is preserved in the Athenian decree about the alliance with the Thessalians, *I.G.*, II², 11, lines 39–40:¹ *τῇν δὲ στ[ή]λ[ην τῇν] πρὸ[ς] Ἀλ[έξαι]νδ[ρ]ον [κα]θελ[εῖ]ν τὸς [ταμῖα]ς τῆς θεῶ [τὴν π]ερ[ὶ] τῆς [σ]υμμαχί[ας]*. Consequently some phrase using *στήλην καθελεῖν* seems to be suitable. For the restoration of lines 9–10 compare *I.G.*, II², 125, line 5:

[τῶν π]όλεων τῶν σ[υ]μμαχίδων

The phrase *δέκα ἡμερῶν* is a common one; see, for example, *I.G.*, II², 130, lines 15 sqq.: *[τὸν δὲ γρά]μμα[τέα] τῆς βο[υλή]ς ἀναγρ[άψαι ἐν] στήλ[ῃ] δέκα [ἡμερῶ]ν [ἐν ἀκροπόλ]ε[ι] τέλεισ[ι]ν το[ῖς] Ἀρχ[α]ί[ρ]ου.*

¹ Cf. also Arrian, *Anab.*, II, 1, 4; 2, 2; Dem., *In Lept.*, 37; Phil., frag., 135.

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